S. P. IVINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms: -\$2 a year, payable in advance.

For No paper discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

Announcing names of candidates for office \$5, Cash.
Obitiusty Notices over 12 Pines, charged at the regular
advertising rates.

All communications intended to promote the private
ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or
adividuals, will be charged as advertisements.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1858.

Commercial letter from Savannah failed this week.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING .- The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, will be held at the Company's Office, Athens, on Wednesday, 1st day of September. See Notice next

The Report of the Examining Committee at Mrs. Cooke's School, handed in honestly conducted-we know we have sev- tain in what particular it is designed or in-Thursday morning, too late for this week .-It shall appear next.

ATHENS LITERARY ASSOCIATION,-The Stockholders of the Athens Literary Association are requested to meet at the Courthouse on to-morrow-Saturday-evening, at W. D. VAN DYKE, Sec'y.

A Dun .- If there is any one thing per taining to our business that we dislike, it is that of dunning those who occupy the attitude of patrons toward us, and we always avoid it when possible. But necessity leaves no alternative; and we are compelled to ask -yes, to arge all who know themselves isdebted to the office, either for advertising, job work, or subscriptions, and who can postheir respective dues by mail. We are advised fully that there are many good men weeks with the news of a Bank failure, with good, as the preachers say, in a wordly sense -who have no ready cash on hand; but recorded on the debit side of our books. once in their lives. The office is doing a larger business than at any former period of the facilities for frauds and corruptions which its existence, while the Cash receipts are not more than equal to half the actual weekly expenditures. And this with thousands due upon our books. How long we shall be all around us, from whigs, democrats and able to keep moving under such circum- know nothings, and they indicate as truly stances, requires no large smount of finan- the course the public mind is taking on the cial saggesty to determine. We might en- subject as the pointer on the Church steeple large here on the rascally manner in which does the direction of the wind. Within the all newspaper offices are treated by about last three years, in East Tennessee alone. one half their patrons, so called-the labor the losses of the people, through broken they are required to perform without any banks and depreciated paper, will reach nearconsideration whatever for that monstrous iy a million of dollars. Does anybody exass, The Public-and the immense obligation | pect such immense impositions will be quietly some men think they are laying them under submitted to, or that the people to prevent by subscribing for the paper, intending to their recurrence will hesitate to strike out of pay for it, if ever, at some period way off existence a system which yields such bitter yonder in the future. But the subject is not fruits? a pleasant one, and we leave it, trusting that all who owe us, and are able, will pay at least a portion of their indebtedness immedistely and without further solicitation.

THE MORMONS, -A despatch from Wash, ington City says that the Utah peace commissioners have settled the Mormon difficul-

REVIVAL .- We understand there is a Protracted meeting going on at Cedar Spring Camp Ground, in the neighborhood of this place, under charge of Rev. Carroll Long and Rev. David Sullins. A number have already professed religion, while backsliders have been recalled, and the lukewarm awakened to a sense of their failing condition.

Con.-On Friday last \$150,000 in coin. from New York for the Planter's Bank, Nash- and Baker machines. Bagging machines for ville, passed down the railroad in charge of mills, some heavy and strong, for large planap Express agent. The Planters' Bank is one of the few really safe and solvent insti- which does every kind of work that would tutions in the State-the statement of June | generally be desired, ranging from the thick-30 showing an excess of means over liabilities of \$1,798,356,33. This speaks well for the financial ability and fidelity of the officers having charge of the Parent Bank and neatly than by hand. Applique work may Branches.

"SOUTHERS HOMESTEAD."--- An article from this valuable paper on "Rust in Oats," will be found on our first page. The "Homestead" is the best agricultural paper we know of, and every farmer in the State should take it. Weekly, at \$2,00 in advance. Address make the cord searcely perceptible to the sessions of the Legislature should be restrict-L. P. Williams & Co., Nashville.

Will our correspondent, Vox Populi read and ponder carefully the propositions in the letter of Hon, MICAJAH BULLOCH, in another part of our paper.

"Chattanooga Gazette."-This venerable sheet comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and looking as neat as a new pin. We congratulate friend Parham upon such evidences of prosperity, and hope that his efforts may be crowned with abundant success.

DEATH OF HON, JOHN A. QUITMAN .- A despatch from Jackson, Mississippi, of the 17th inst. says:

The Hon. John A. Quitman died near this city this morning, from a disease contracted in Washington, at the time of the occurrence of the disease, which proved so fatal to so many persons; and from the effects of which Gen. Quitman never recovered.

We regret to learn that Maj. HENRY H. STEPHENS, of Monroe county, died suddenly at Loudon a few days since.

Cancemi, the murderer of the policeman Anderson, in New York, has been sentenced to be hung on the 2d day of Sep-

WHEAT .- As yet there is little demand for Wheat. Sixty cents per bushel, we learn from Mr. Henderson, is all that is offering at

this place. We are indebted to Robeson, Sartin & Co. for a sample of a very superior article of Chewing Tobacco. Lovers of the

noxious weed are notified where to call, New ORLEANS, -Attention is invited the Card of Patton, Smith, & Putnam, Cotton and Tebacco Factors and Commission Merchants, New Orleans. Our young friend and former fellow-townsman, John D. Mur-

rell, is a member of the Firm, and we can,

therefore, confidently commend it to all hav-

The July dividends of twenty-six of the New York City Banks exceed \$1,400,000. The lowest dividend by any Bank was 4; and the highest 6 per cent.

ANOTHER BUST .- The Citizens' Bank, Memphis, has turned out to be a bad egg, and, like Doolittle's locomotive, has busted all to eternal smash. Thus, one by one, dear friends depart. Which goes next?

We always have been, and still are, dead out against a hard money, Tom Benton exclusive metallic currency-we have regarded the proposition as an arrapt humbug-a trap to catch gulls and flats with-and that the idea of conducting the business of this great country, embracing within its boundaries, interests and influence an entire continent, with such a currency never obtained a lodgment in the mind of any sane man. Still it is becoming more evident every day that our banking system is defective-rotten from bottom to top, root, body and branch, inside and out-that it has not even the semblance of an honest exterior. Not but there are demands serious meditation and profound in solvent institutions in the country, which are vestigation. Not having been able to ascereral such in our own State. But we are tended to change or revise the Constitution, speaking of the system, which is fruitful of will you please communicate the desired in so much depreciation, imposition and swind. formation, for publication in the "Athens ling. And unless it is changed, corrected and | Post." improved, it will not be long before the people-the bone, flesh, muscle and nerve of the

country-will begin to think that a metallic eurrency-the yellow boys which Mr. Benton in his vision saw flowing up the Mississippi in great long silken purses-is the thing after all-and that although under such a currency they would never get hold of much money, still what they did get would be of a character in which there would be no risk or loss. They are already beginning to talk about it-men who a short time ago laughed sibly do so, either to call and pay or send at the proposition as preposterous. And if we are to be greeted every two or three the assets in the pockets of the operators and their emissions to remain a dead loss in there are hundred of others, whose names are the hands of the industral and producing classes, we repeat it will not be long until be changed, and the appointment power veswho could easily pay if they would. It is to these classes will take hold of the subject this last named class we are talking, and we and wind up the whole bank business—the earnestly urge them to do the clean thing for few solvent institutions having to suffer on United States. The wisdom of that provis-

> the system furnishes. This is no idle talk, got up to eke out a paragraph. We hear just such expressions

> GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. -The capacity and merits of one of these machines, have been under rigid test for more than three weeks, in the family of the Editor of this paper, by one who is entirely competent to the undertaking, and the following is the result-we commend it to the special attention of our readers, with the assurance, that they may implicitly rely on it, as a statement of truths which have

> been practically demonstrated: The amount of labor saved varies necording to the nature of the work and the experience acquired in the use of the machine. When making garments in which the seams are short and intricate, one machine will do the work of eight or ten women in a given time, while, with long seams or hems-as in sheets, towels, table linen, etc .- the time

saved is as fifty or more. Though the machinery works on the same principle, there is a variety of these Grover tations, where there is much coarse clothing to be made; and the ordinary family machine, est woolen goods worn by men and boys, to thread, cambric and swiss. Bands can be stitched on, and fells made in linen and cotton, in an incredible quick time, and more be put on caps, collars, or handerchiefs in cambric and muslin. The stitch is made with two threads, giving greater strength than in ordinary sewing; therefore a finer thread may be used. The cord formed by the under thread is sometimes objected to, but where it is necessary on very fine work, catton as fine as 200 may be used, and tightened so as to touch. By tightening a coarser thread, a ed to ninety days, at most. hard cord is made which may be advantageonsly used in the collars, shirt bosoms, &c., and a coarse thread white or colored, cotton or silk, put on loosely, forms a chain-stitch,

in ornamenting children's clothes - or the flouncet of dresses-barage or Grover and Baker's machine does not require the thread to be rewound, but sews from a common spool. It also fastens its own ends, which is a great saving of time, as otherwise a needle must be threaded twice at the end of every seam. Cost's, or any good thread may be used, but Brook's glace is prefer-

The machinery is simple, and easily kept in order, requiring merely to be kept clean from dust, by brushing with a bit of rag. and oiled slightly once a day, when in constant use.

The management of the machine is soon learned. Plain sewing may be done the first day or two, and improvement comes with

The above is from the Nashville Daily News. Mr. Hartwell, an agent for the sale of Grover & Baker's Machines, has been in our town, with two Machines, five or six days. We have seen them in operation, and take pleasure in bearing testimony to all that is said in their favor by our Nashville cotemporary. Mr. Hartwell left on Thursday for Cleveland, and we commend him to our

friends at that place and vicinity. Any orders addressed to HARTWELL & CHAPMAN, Agents, Knoxville, will be prompt ly attended to.

THE LITTLE GIANT .- Stephen A. Douglass, it seems; is not near so dead as the papers of his party would have the country believe. Some four or five thousand people turned out to greet him on his return to Chicago, and wherever he has appeared since the adjournment of Congress be has been received with the most hearty demonstrations of regard. The probability is daily ing orders or consignments for that direction, growing stronger that Stephen will be the next democratic candidate for President.

> Frequent presching has rendered the pulpit nearly as inefficient as the warmest enemy of religion can desire.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION. The following correspondence between a gentleman of this county and Hon. MICAJAH Bullock, in regard to amending the Constitation of the State, will be read with interest at this time:

RIVER HILL, McMINN Co., June 9th, 1858. Hon. M. Bullock:-Dear Sir.-I learn from correspondence between you and the Editors of the West Tennessee Whig, "that you are the author of the act of the last Legislature, directing an election to be held in the several counties of the State, in the coming month of September, to ascertain the sense of the people of Tennessee, in regard to holding a Convention for the purpose of "Amending, revising, and forming a new Constitution." This is a question of grave importance to the freemen of Tennessee, and one that Yours Respectfully, W. C. VAUGHAN.

JACKSON, TENN., 21st June, 1858. W. C. Vaughan, Esq: - Dear Sir: - Your etter of the 9th inst, was received some time since, but circumstances over which I had no control have hitherto prevented a reply.

I agree with you that the question Amending, revising, or forming a new Constitution" is of "grave importance to the people of Tennessee, and one that demands serious meditation and profound investigation."-Without, at present, entering into an argugament in favor of the Amendments that occur to me as being necessary and proper to the Constitution, I shall content myself with | Blue Jacket it had not reached latitude 32 02 a brief outline of some of the Amendments which, in my judgement, should be made:-

First. The mode of appointing the Judges of the different Courts, should, in my opinion, ted in the Governor and State Senate in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the account of the rescalities of the many and ion of the Constitution of the United States. in regard to the appointment of Judges, has, I believe, never been questioned, and the only proposition to change the mode of appointment prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, seems to me to be the production of the distempered brain of some disorganizing demagogue.

That a virtuous, independent, upright and enlightened Judiciary is the great bulwark of protection to the lives, liberties, property and reputations of a free people, is a proposition, the truth of which, it seems to me, cannot be denied, or disputed. If this proposisary consequence that the best mode of securing such a Judiciary should be ascertained and secured.

If the mode of appointment here indicated was provided, the Governor and Senate would be responsible to the people directly for a bad appointment, and could be held accountable for an improper or faithless discharge of known in this country. so responsible and important a duty and trust. Under the present mode of appointment of Judges, there is in effect, no individual responsibility resting on any one for a bad appointment.

Secondly. The Secretary of State, Comptroller of the Treasury, and State Treasurer, should, in my opinion, be appointed by The Secretary, Comptroller and Treasurer water. constitute a part of the Executive department of the government, for the faithful administration of which the Governor is directly responsible to the people, and being thus responsible it would seem but just and proper that he should be allowed to select these officers for whose official conduct he is responsible. If he makes a bad selection, he is amenable to the people, and they can hold

him accountable at the next election. islature, according to the whim or caprice of

that body. Fourthly. There should not be regular ses sions of the Legislature held oftener than once in three years. The Governor should have power to convene the legislative body on extraordinary occasions, as is now the case if required by the public interest. The

Fifthly. The power of the legislature to create State indebtedness, if not wholly abolished, should be greatly modified and restricted. If this were done, it could not well be doubted that the value of the bonds already panies, and for other purposes, would be Bank paper." greatly enhanced by such a provision.

Sixthly. The power of the legislature to pass local laws, or laws creating municipal corporations of a purely local character for hibited by the Constitution. It is competent for a convention to make a Constitutional without any legislation on the subject, other | promised by paying \$300. than some general law, prescribing the manner in which such corporations may be formed. The history of the legislation of Tennesnessee, for the last ten years, ought to convince the most casual observer that this power of local legislation, and of creating municipal and other corporations, such as are here specified, ought to be, if not entirely prohibited by the Constitution, so limited and re- finally acted upon by the House. stricted, as to prevent the legislature from encouraging such corporations to the prejudice and injury of the people not directly in-

Seventhly. The power of creating Banks night to be so restricted that all Banks should be required at all times to have in their vaults, at least, one dollar in gold and silver for every three dollars of liabilities of all descriptions against them. And no Bank should be allowed to issue any note of a less denomination than twenty dollars. Such a provision in regard to Bank issues, would have the effect of keeping in circulation a sufficiency of gold and silver, in the hands of the laboring classes, including small farmers | and by whom he has three children ! and mechanics, to prevent them from suffering losses by a suspension of specie payments by Banks, waich past experience shows will occasionally occur, so long as Banks exist in the country. And the Banking system is open. Whoever is attracted by its principles too firmly cografted on the policy of the and its purposes will find it a very easy matcountry for us to entertain any reasonable hope ter to gain admission." How about the that it could entirely be dispensed with in spoils? Are they wide open, too?

any reasonable length of time, even if it were

thought desirable to do so. Eightly. Then State Sentors should Inseified so as to have one hilf or one third out of office after the first sesion of the legislature, so that we might aways have som part of the Senate composed of men possess ing some practical knowledge and experience in legislation.

These constitute the principal amendments which I think should be made to the Constitution; they are my individual opinions, what my fellow citizens may think of them I cannot tell.

I can only say that they are the result of the reflections of one having no interest in the subject, beyond a desire to promote, in the highest possible degree, the interest, the prosperity, the honor, the glery, and the happiness of the people of his alopted State.

I am very Bespectfully, MILAJAH BULLOCK.

THE NEWS .- At last we have tidings of the Atlantic telegraph fleet The British steamtug Blue Jacket arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, 17th inst., after a passage of twenty eight days from Literpool, and reports seeing, on the 24th ult., in latitude 51 32 north, longitude 32 west, a large and a smaller British steamer-doubtless the Agamemnon and her tender; and the same evening saw a large steamer-the Ningara, no doubt-bearing down upon the others .-The Blue Jacket reports the weather on the 25th ult., as hazy with a westerly swell, and that the weather continued moderate but thick till the morning of the 3d inst ... a period of eight days-when there were strong gales from southwest by west with a high sen. At the time the fleet was seen by the north, longitude 33 18 west, the spot where the splicing of the cible was to be effected and the paying out commenced. The arrival of the Ningara cannot, therefore, be reasonably expected before the last of the

The Secretary of the Treasury, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, is mightily encouraged because the receipts from customs at New York have exceeded \$100,000 daily for the past week. If this should continue through the whole year, with a relative gain at other For the present we may consider the Morports, the deficit would still be over \$25,000,

THROWN OVERBOARD .- The Democracy of his District in Indiana have thrown overboard the Hon, Mr. Foley, who wrote that foolish and ungrammatical letter which was tion be conceded, then it follows as a neces- published in all the papers some few weeks ago. That letter rained him.

AN ITEM WORTH SAVING. - It is stated that the London Times is about to be printed on beet root paper, at a saving of something like \$100,000 per annum. This is the invention of Dr. Collyer, who is so well

REMARKABLE,-A remarkable phenome on was developed last week on the farm of Hon. John G. Davis, near Montezuma, Indiana. Two large springs have burst forth from the earth where there was no appearance of the kind before, and they continue upon the Railroad, as if it was a mere charito throw off such volumes of water, that table corporation. People-not the stockthe Governor and Senate, in the manner be. large fields in the neighborhood have been fore indicated for the appointment of Judges. covered with standing pools and ponds of

CROPS IN ENGLAND .- The reports by the English country papers respecting the growing crops are uniformly favorable. Last year the crop was considerably above an average, and there is an equally good prospect the present season. There is generally a succe-sion of two or three years in that country wherein the crops are above or below average, and judging from the past, we are now Thirdly. The Courts should be Constitu- in the series of favorable years. The potational Courts, and not subject to be made, or to crop is very large and generally look well, unmade, or changed at any session of the leg- though in a few instances the disease has made its appearance.

> Good .- The Planter' Bank have just issud new bills of the denomination of 5's and 10's, exceedingly well executed notes. What will more strongly recommend them to the public is, that they are good for the specie.-Nash. Gaz.

QUEER BANKING .- Queer Banking operatiens are not confined to Tennessee. The Indianapolis, Ind., Sentinel, says: "We understand that the Free Banks of the State refuse to redeem their currency in anything but American Silver coin, which is worth 11 per cent less than gold or Eastern Exchange. issued, and authorized by existing laws to be If this system of redemption is persisted in issued by the State, in aid of Railroad com- it must result in a general discredit of Free

PETTY CRIME IN HIGH LIFE .- A widow lady in Chicago, moving in the best circles, and reputed to be wealthy was detected a manufacturing, mining, &c., ought to be pro- few days since in "lifting" a parasol and a piece of lace from a store where she had been accustomed to trade. She was charged provision for erecting all such corporations with previous thefts, owned up, and com-

OREGON NOT A STATE .- We perceive that many of our cotemporaries, did not watch the proceedings of Congress very closely, are of the impression that Oregon was admitted into the Union as a State, at the last session .-This is a mistake. The bill for admission, we believe, passed the Senate, but was not

The Memphis Eagle understands that the Citizens' Bank redeemed all its notes held by the Banks and Brokers up to the time of its failure, and closed the doors on the people. One was paid in full-the other not a cent.

There is now in the banks and subtreasury of New York near forty two millions of dollars in specie.

One of the subjects of Parisian gossip just now, is a rare case, lately brought to light, of a man one hundred and twenty years years. Four years ago he married who was his junior by just a hundred years,

A PLEASANT INVITATION .- Thurlow Weed, in the Albeny Evening Journal, says that "the door of the republican party is wide MORMONS BROUGHT TO TERMS. Our readers have been informed of the

substantial pacification of the Mormonsthat they have consented to a full submission to the federal authorities, and to the entrance of the army into Salt Lake Valley, in consideration of the general amnesty granted for their past offences. We give the official despatches detailing the news in another column. Very well. The question now recurs, having submitted will the Mormons remain in their Utah settlements, or will they

We incline to the belief that they will re

main in their present settlements, at least till the next summer, and perhaps for all time. The idea of moving off en masse into a new country does not appear, as yet, to have assumed anything like a definite shape among them. Their general retreat, with their numerous families, from their Northern into their Southern settlements, on the arrival of Governor Cumming, was partly to get their women beyond the immediate reach of the army, and partly a stroke of policy of Brigham Young. Should the army remain at a safe distance from the Mormon harems, there will probably be no more trouble with the Saints for some months to come, provided they are not disturbed in the ingathering of their crops. Nor do we presume that they will meet with any obstacles from the United States military or civil authorities in this important work of subsistence. The army is well supplied from its own resources, and can well afford to let the Mormons monopolize their limited harvests.

have yet to appear. His present submission is his necessity, no less than his policy. A few months hence his movements may indicate the policy of evacuation; but before he can move a body of seventy or eighty thousand souls from one country to another, he must know their destination and provide the means of transport and subsistence. We do not suppose that in any event, except under the pressure of a cruel war or famine, he would move the whole body of his people at once, but that having selected a new land of promise, he would first send out a detach ment to prepare the means of reception of another instalment, and so on to the end .mon trouble quieted, and for the future we 000 annually on the basis of the ordinary ex- must await the developments of coming events.

> RAILHOAD FARE .- We copy the follow ing paragraph from an article in a late num ber of the Abingdon Virginian, over the signature of "Common Sense;"

> "If the Company's Directory, by reducing the fare of through passengers to 21 cents i mile, can gain something for its stockholders by winning travel from competing lines, it is not only their right, but also then praise to do it. Now we do not say that 4 cents a mile is the most profitable rate to charge 'way' passengers. Perhaps, by reducing the fare, the increase of travel thereto might enhance the profits of the Company. Perhaps, however, an increase of the fare to five cents a mile would be more profitable, and we insist that it is the business of the Directory of the road to raise or lower the charges by the consideration of profits, irrespective of newspapers or popuclamors. Demands are apt to be m holders-receive so numerous and so immense benefits from the Railroad, that they come to think that the Railroad was made for them only, and spout spiteful denunciations against the commendable efforts of the Directory to benefit the stockholders, to whom the road belong. I pity the small souls that do not think the stockholders suffer enough without sacrificing the control of the road to public caprice, and their last dol-

> lar to the brother of that 'horse leech' I LLINOIS POLITICS .- A dispatch from Chieago says that Mr. Lincoln, the rival candidate of Judge Douglas for the U. S. Senate, addressed a large concourse of people on Saturday night, in reply to Mr. Douglas' speech, delivered the night before. The number of persons in attendance is estimated at 5,000, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

THE FIRST VICTIM .- The New York Express, in reporting a sermon by the Rev. John Mills, Chaplain of the "Albany Bethel," New

York, remarks: "It is worthy of observation that the preacher on this occasion, who is an Englishman by birth, was the first who ever met with a railroad accident, having had his chin mangled in England many years since, shortly after the establishment of railroads as a means of modern locomotion.'

The first fatal accident of any note by railroads was that resulting in the death of Mr. Huskisson, M. P.

There are tribes of Indians on the Upper Amazon, who have never yet come in contract with civilization; and none of the tribes South of the equator seem, when first visited, to have had the faintest conception of the 'Great Spirit.'

Doing UP A BANK BILL.-Some hardmoney rascal recently perpetrated the following upon the back of a one dollar bill Bank of Tennessee:

"Thou art at best the ghost of cash, The spirit of a specie dollar, Thy paper fabric is but trash, And all thy promises are boller." If "Uncle Cave" gets hold of that chap wont he give him fits! For the Post

A reward of 1 lb. of candy, or 1 bushel of good mellow apples will be given to any per-son who will find the law allowing Common School Commissioners any compensation (except exempting them from working on roads,) since the School Lands have been sold in the Hiwassee and Ocoee Districts. POLK COUNTY.

A boarder at a hotel in Chicago miss ed \$50. A servant named Abraham was arrested on suspicion. The money (we say it without irreverence) was found in Abraham's

1 It is said that Prof. Morse returns to this country with \$80,000 in his pockets, awarded him by ten continental powers, who have adopted his telegraph avatem.

Certainly the handsomest hair we ever saw was of silvery whiteness, and the fore a great while. sweetest face had been sixty years in the family. And as for voices, of course we like the birdlike tones of the young, but then age, tremulous and low, like the murmar of a half-forgotten tune?

MILK-SICK.

For the "Athens Post." Mr. Editor: The assertion made by Mr. Walker in the "Chicago Farmer," that Cobalt is the cause, and Sulphuric Acid the cure of "Milk-sick," deserves at least a pass-

There seems to be some unanimity of

opinion in/this: that milk is poisoned by food

taken in the stomach and dispersed through the system of the cow. But as there is great diversity of opinion as to the cause, and the process by which it is communicated to the animal, permit me to give the result of my personal observation. On the line of the transition series, laying along the Southern border of the limestone formation-which I have examined from Talladega, Alabama, to Wythe county, Virginia-I found many localities fenced up to prevent the cattle from grazing on them. And, after fourteen years of research and examination in those poisoned regions, I have become satisfied that the cattle are not poisoned by Cobalt; for very little can be found in this formation. but by a gass or vapor which escapes from lead ores heavily charged with arsenic .-These Milk-sick regions are uniformly, and so far as I know, without a single exception, found in the vicinity of lead bearing rocks; and at one point the arsenic was found so diffused through the formation, that hands could not blast in rock without keeping the holes full of water, as the dust from dry drillings could not be inhaled for five minutes without prostrating the stoutest man .-The simple process by which this afflictive and often fatal disease is produced, is, in my The ultimate designs of Brigham Young opinion, this:- The gass or vapor, before alluded to, upon coming in contact with the atmosphere, precipitates and deposites upon the herbage an impalpable powder or dust, in appearance much resembling fine flour, or chalk, and this when eaten by the cattle produces consequences with which all are more or less tamiliar. And if Mr. Walker would accompany me to some of these ventilating points, where the herbage has been permitted to mature untouched, and analyze this dust or powder, that can be found upon the grass and weeds, I think he would be prepared to withdraw his charge against Cobalt, and report that he had found enough of this poison upon a few rods square to kill twenty J. C. Signs of Revolution in Cuba .- We have

> for some time been aware that movements were going on among the people of Cuba having ultimately in view a revolution in that island; and a fact detailed from Havana goes to show that the Spanish government there is impressed with the same idea. The recent arrest of Don Miguel Embil, a wealthy banker, indicates an intense selfishness on the part of the Spanish officials. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Embit has any connection whatever with the movements to which we refer; but the fact that he entertained the opinion that the course of the government in Cuba is oppressive and ruinous, and that he dared to express his opinions in a respectful memorial to the government, is considered sufficient ground to hold him as a dangerous character. In this proceeding the government of Cuba is only giving wider currency to the opinions expressed by Mr. Embil, and conferring upon him a higher character as a representative man of the liberal opinions in Cuba. The calm that seems to prevail in the political atmosphere of that island is treacherous in the extreme. It may result in a tempest or tornado that will do much harm to all and good to no one. But if the elements that are gathering there are managed with prudence and discretion, a beneficial change will take place at an early day. The period of Spain's dominion in Cuba is rapidly drawing to a close.

> UNSOUND ON THE NIGGER QUESTION. The Washington Union says the "nigger question" has been raised in the Court of Claims. Recently the Solicitor received a letter from a well known "darkey," complaining that one of the negros employed by the judges was not "sound on the nigger

LEAVENWORTH, July 5 .- A fire occurred at midnight on the fourteenth, destroying thirty buildings in the block bounded by Cherokee, Shawnee, Second and Third

streets. Loss 100,000-Insurance triffing. CHARLESRON, July 19 .- Sales of cotton on Saturday 500 bales at full prices.

NEW YORK, July 17 .- Cotton firm, with sales of 3,500 bales. Flour firm, with sales 13,000 barrels. Wheat firm, with sales of 40,000 bushels. Corn buoyant, sales 22,000 bushels. Sugar advanced te.

On Saturday evening while the Rev. Mr. Galbraith's congregation, (United Presbyterian,) of Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., was engaged in prayer, the church edifice was struck by lightning instantly killing a Mrs. Ramaly, and seriously though not dangerously injuring her two brothers, Israel and George Watson, and her sister, Jane

CRINOLINE AND THE CONTRIBUTION BOX .-The Churchman comes out with tremendous fulminations against female extravagance in dress, which is denounced as "the great sin, the robber sin." This accounts, we are told, for "the prevalence of three cent pieces in the offertory over coins." The ladies are earnestly exhorted to spend less money at Stewart's and give more to the church. The Lord's treasury suffers from the great spread of crinoline.

The article about the terrible lynchng affair at Tampa, Florida, turns out to be a hoax. As the old lady remarked when in-formed that old brindle had swallowed the grindstone, we thought so:

WESTERN LONGEVITY .- The Chicago Times of the 9th inst., chronicles the death of "an old and well known resident of Chicago, and adds "He was thirty two years old."

OUR OLD ENEMY AGAIN ON THE WALK .-The Asiatic cholera has re-appeared in London. It may reasonably be expected to make its appearance in the United States be-

NEW YORK, July 16 .- An accident attended with a fatal and serious results, occurred to-day on the Eric Railroad. Two passen ger cars were smashed up. Louis Lay, wife and child, of New Orleans, and two others were killed, and forty-seven others woundTHE LATE H. H. STEPHENS

Madisonville, Tenn., July 20, 1858. At a meeting of the members of the Bar and Officers of Monroe county, Tenn., at the Court-house in the town of Madisonville, the following proceedings were had:

On motion of George Brown, Esq., J. L. Wmony, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. E. Horston, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and A. T. Hicks, Clerk of the County Court of Mouroe, appointed Secretaries. The Chair. man, in a few brief remarks, explained the object of the meeting-alluding to the untimely and much lamented death of our esteemed friend, neighbor and brother, Mai. H. H. STEPHENS, and spoke at some length of his many virtues, his high character in legal attainments, as well also as his affable man ner in the social and family circles.

The Chairman appointed George Brown Wm. M. Brown, and W. J. Hicks, Esqs., a Committee to draft and report resolu suitable to the occasion, who, having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following:

Gentlemen of the Legal Fraternity : We are assembled upon a most melanchely occasion! Death has selected from our midst one of our number as its victim! and it is as members of together to pay the last respect to the memo-ry of a deceased brother. 'Tis not the young-est nor the oldest, but the middle-aged of the brotherhood. H. H. STETHENS is no more!-He died at his residence in Loudon, Roane county, Tenn., on the 19th inst. He was with us only a few days ago, but is now gone the way of the earth—but his virtues still and ever will survive him, for our admonition and respect. Maj. Stephens was a native of Ten-nessee, and studied his profession under the vigilant eye of our late and lamented Judge ohn O. Cannon. His means of an early edueation were somewhat limited, and he engaged in his profession without the benefit of a Collegiate course; yet by the power of his native intellect, his fine discrimination, his almost unequalled knowledge of human nature, he, as an advocate and jurist, stood at the head and among the leading men of his native State. His social and conversational qualities of the heart and head were unsurassed, if not unequalled, in his day and time. His name will ever stand high as a politician in his native State, Tennessee—for the last eighteen or twenty years fulfilling the trusts reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, and ex-emplifying that integrity of character which empilying that integrity of character which belongs only to the truly great—leaving be-hind a monument to his memory erected in the hearts of his countrymen, and of which they may justly feel proud. With the family and friends of the deceased, we sincerely and deeply sympathise in this their day of afflic-tion. Maj. Stephens in the midst of life was in death, and in him we have another proof that "It is appointed unto all men once to die," and must and does solemnly admonish us "What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue."—Therefore, Resolved. That we bear and cherish a high

respect for the memory, talents and attainments of Maj. H. H. Stephens, and deeply regret and lament his untimely death. Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathise with the family and friends of the deceased, in this the day of their affliction

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished the family of the deceased, and that a copy of the same be furnished the Athens Post for publication; and that the Knoxville and Cleveland papers are hereby also requested to publish the same.

Gronge Brown,

W. J. HICKS. On motion, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After which, George Brown spoke at some length in enlogy of the deceased. J. I. WRIGHT, Chairman.

A. T. Hicks, Sees,

Sr. Louis, July 16, 1858 .- The Independence mail, with dates of the 15th ult., from Santa Fe, has arrived. The news is unimportant. A difficulty had occurred growing out of the persistence of the Indians in driving cattle and horses upon the hay grounds known as Ewell Camp, near Fort Defiance, Major Brooks had been obliged to send a company of soldiers to drive the herds off, and protect the grounds from encroschments Several cattle and ponies were killed by the soldiers, and a skirmish occurred between the troops and Indians, but none of either party

were killed or wounded. Letters from Fort Kearny, June 30, say that General Harney's headquarters had been encamped there six days, in expectation of the arrival of new instructions from the War Department.

Sr. Louis, July 16, 1858 .- We have despatches from Leavenworth to the 13th inst., per United States express to Booneville, saying that an express arrived here to day from Gen. Harney, who was on the 6th inst. encamped seventy-five miles beyond Fort Kear-Colonel Monroe's column was beyond the south fork of the Platte, and Colonel May was a short distance in the rear. The headquarters and all the columns were well and in splendid condition.

A despatch dated Nebraska City, 5th inst., says trains just arrived from Fort Kearny report that the officers at the fort had received the intelligence that General Johnston had entered Salt Lake City with his troops .- This, however, is probably a mistake.

WASHINGTON, July, 16, 1858 .- It is reportd that a special messenger, left yesterday for Mexico, carrying despatches to Minister Forseth from Washington, approving his suspension of diplomatic intercourse with that country, and directing the withdrawal of the egation and its return to the United States.

Information received here is that Gen. Degollado, commaning the constitutional forces in Mexico, had been defeated in the vicinity of Guadalajara by Gen, Miramon, commander of Zulonga's forces since the death of Osollo; but as Zuloaga had a force of about four thousand at Salinas, within thirty miles of the road to Guadalajara, in position to flank Miramon, the reported victory would proba bly be without substantial results.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 16, 1858 .- Dr. O. D. Wilcox committed suicide here to-day. He had amputated a leg for a man by the name of Hammond, in the town of Chemung, who soon afterwards died. Dr. W. was then charged with mal-practice, and criminal proceedings instituted against him, and immediately after the Sheriff served the papers on him this morning, he took some deadly poison, and died in half an hour. The Coroner

are now holding an inquest over his body. A GRAND MISCALCULATION, -On Sunday last, during a shower, we saw two fashionably dressed ladies trying to get under one umbrella! They might as well have tried to cover two large houses with one bed blanket.

-Col. Eng.

"Why are there so few convicts in the Michigan Penitentiary this year!" asked Sam's friend a day or two since. "Why," said Sam, "they send them by the Pontisc Railroad and their time expires before they get there."

The Democracy of Vermont have held a Convention, and made regular nominations for Governor and other State officers. Considering that Vermont was never known to elect a democratic ticket, this must be regarded as an exhibition of boldness at once unusual and refreshing.